

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Published Every Morning by the
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
All communications to be addressed to the Company:
office, corner of Second and Adams Streets.
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as
Mail Matter of the Second Class.

President and General Manager.....Dwight B. Heard
Business Manager.....Charles A. Stauffer
Assistant Business Manager.....Garth W. Cate
Editor.....Lyle W. Spear
City Editor.....Lyle W. Spear

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$5.00
Daily and Sunday, six months.....4.00
Daily and Sunday, three months.....2.00
Daily and Sunday, one month......75

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Receiving Full Night Report, by Leased Wire.

TELEPHONES
Business, Advertising or Circulation.....422
Editorial or News.....423
Job Printing.....429

General Advertising Representative, Robert E. Ward,
New York Office, Brunswick Building, Chicago,
Advertising Building.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1916

To have what we want is riches,
but to be able to do without is power.
George MacDonald.

Of No Concern to the Masses

With the democratic primary less than two weeks away, the democratic contest over the gubernatorial nomination becomes more bitter until it has involved the aspirants for nominations for almost all of the offices on the state and various county democratic tickets. If the orators of the two factions are telling the truth, honest voters who are only concerned in good government, can vote for neither Mr. Olney nor Governor Hunt, whichever may be nominated.

One faction charges against the other a purpose to deliver the state over to misrule and anarchy, to install the Western Federation of Miners in the statehouse, and the other faction alleges a purpose to deliver the taxpayers over to the great corporations. Each faction confidently predicts the defeat of the other in November in the event of its success at the primary. We believe these predictions of both are accurate. There, they are telling what they believe to be the truth; there they are to be relied upon, if nowhere else.

We presume that there is, at least, some truth in the accusations they are making against each other; that special interests are supporting each and that the special interests of one class expect favors in the case of the nomination and election of Mr. Olney and the special interests of another class expect favors in the case of the renomination and re-election of Governor Hunt. But the great mass of the voters do not belong to either of these two classes and, therefore, cannot expect special favors in the event of the election of either.

We have stated this before as a self-evident proposition, one that should appeal to the voter regardless of the party to which he belongs. We find, though, that it had already so impressed many voters and that many democrats not only in this county but in other counties had either declined to register for the primaries or had registered as non-partisans. In one small precinct in the western part of this county, ten democrats, many of whom had never voted any but the democratic ticket, have registered as independents for the reason given by one of them that the issues to be settled at the democratic primary do not concern him as a democrat, and he desires to have no part in the settlement of them. It is nothing to him, he said, whether the Western Federation of Miners or the great mining corporations carry the day there. The interests of neither coincide with his interests; the interests of both are opposed to his interests.

Mobs

The rest of the country, Ohio excluded, is at liberty to criticize the precipitation of Georgia and other southern states in dealing with crimes in which colored men are concerned. But Ohio is estopped. We do not know that in Georgia or other southern states, officers of the law in defense of criminals are brutally maltreated by mobs as was the case at Lima, Ohio, where a little daughter of the sheriff became a victim of mob violence.

Such crimes as that of the Ohio mob are not peculiar to either the habit or the training of the people amid whom they break out. That they are more frequent in the south does not argue that the people there are less law-abiding. Only the provoking causes of mobs are more frequent there. A mob is a mob wherever it rises, and for whatever purpose it is formed. It knows no geographical lines.

It has tortured and murdered men in Georgia and Ohio; in Texas, Illinois and Indiana. It is peculiar only in that its operations are generally confined to the United States.

An Irrelevant Reply

Secretary Redfield after deliberating a month has framed an irrelevant answer to the charge made by Mr. Hughes that Professor E. Dana Durand formerly of the census bureau, had been discharged for political reasons. The reply of Mr. Redfield ignores the falsehood in which he and his assistant indulged at the time the charge was made, that Mr. Durand resigned and persisted in his resignation, after he had been urged to remain at the head of the bureau. Now Mr. Redfield rests on the alleged incompetency of Mr. Durand which made it necessary that he should be supplanted. We may pass over the fact that Professor Durand was an eminent statistician long before he became the head of the bureau and that his successor was a man of whom nobody had heard and of whom little is now known except that he is a "deserving democrat" from the south.

But that is not the matter in controversy; at any rate, it has not been the core of the controversy since Mr. Redfield declared that Mr. Durand had not been discharged from the service but that he had left it of his own volition and since Mr. Durand declared that he would have liked to remain but had been told that it was desired to create a vacancy. Thus the issue became one of veracity, to which Mr. Redfield does not intentionally refer, but yet, which his reply decides in favor of Mr. Durand.

It was not a great matter in the first place; that is, it could not have become a major issue of the campaign whether Mr. Durand had left the census bureau willingly or unwillingly. It was referred to by Mr. Hughes only incidentally as proof that the president

had made ducks and drakes of the civil service. That proof was not really necessary for the New York Times, generally an administration paper had lamented the fact that President Wilson's was "the only administration in which progress had not been made in civil service reform."

An Inconsistency Uncovered

Colonel Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal is apparently much impressed with Emperor William's explanation of his non-appearance in the trenches fighting as a private soldier against "perfidious England." Colonel Watterson, who is himself regarded as something of a fighter in "his own home town," does not go so far as to controvert the kaiser's claim that his life "must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany" in order to carry out the duties assigned to him by divine appointment. But Colonel Watterson is impressed by the statement that:

I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by divine destiny the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea.

The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me, and realizing this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

It should be noted in fairness that Colonel Watterson does not controvert in terms these premises but in his own fashion he dissents from the kaiser's conclusions and he points out a way in which the emperor can gratify his wish to perform personal service on the fighting line; and he puts his view of the matter thus:

Almost anyone with power to think at all would realize that if Divinity has played the part with the Kaiser he says it has—if the Lord has appointed Wilhelm to rule the German people; to do their thinking, deciding and leading for them; and if it is imperative that his life must be conserved for the welfare of Germany in order that the duties assigned to him by the Lord may be performed, then surely the Lord God Almighty is able to protect him from the bullets of Germany's enemies wherever he may be, and his precious life cannot be "risked," however his body may be exposed.

If "the inscrutable Almighty" has selected the Kaiser to do the things he has done the past two years, the inscrutable Almighty certainly has the power and the purpose to preserve the Kaiser's life until the work assigned to him is finished.

We cannot quite see the inconsistency uncovered by Colonel Watterson unless we agree that all who believe in an overruling providence are inconsistent in taking precautions against casualties which they admit God has power to avert. Most of us could not offer as logical reason for the precautions we take as did the old Indian fighter who was a firm believer in the doctrine of predestination. One Sunday morning he set out to church, armed with his trusty rifle. A neighbor told him that he was lugging that heavy weapon unnecessarily. "Unless your time has come," said the neighbor, "no Indian can kill you." "That is true," replied the frontiersman, "but if I should meet an Indian whose time has come, I would be guilty of sin if I had left my rifle at home."

The real difficulty in the matter of the kaiser's explanation is for the ordinary thinker to comprehend the reasoning by which the responsibility for the most sanguinary war of all history is placed upon an overruling power. It requires more than the faith which "removes mountains" to convince one that the enormous suffering which has been inflicted upon humanity can rightly be shifted from human shoulders. It serves the purpose of Colonel Watterson to treat the subject lightly though he treats it deftly. But the average man will hold human agencies responsible for the seas of blood which have been shed in the war of the world, the real cause of which has not yet been explained.

THE LATEST REASON

Teacher—Now, children, what was the cause of the decline of the Roman empire?
Bright Boy—I know. It was due to too much militarism on the part of outsiders.—Puck.

NO FLOWERS IN 'EM

Mrs. Flatbush—She has no artistic tastes.
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why not?
"Just look at all those empty cans in her back yard. Not a flower in one of 'em!"—Yonkers Statesman.

SHOWING SIGNS

"Has he asked for your daughter's hand?"
"No, but I have hopes; he has taken to ordering the servants about."—Life.

EASY TO BE HAPPY
THOUGH HOT—WILEY

Dr. Harvey Wiley.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, the Washington food expert, in recently discussing ways and means of enjoying hot weather, declared that Americans are the world's worst "minnies" about cold drinks and do not use them intelligently. They should be used sparingly, never deluging the innards with every ice drink to be had, and always sipping, not quaffing them.

LITTLE JAMES

(Concerning the Early and Premature Report of the Abdication of King Constantine)

When Constantine the King of the Grix got home the Other Nite his Wife Sophy met him at the Door with a Roll of Paper in her hand. "What's that?" she sez. "What's this I hear about you throwin' up yer Job, joinin' the Grate Army of the Unemployed an' becomin' a Roll Hobo?" King Constantine he sez, "My Dear—"

"Missus Constantine she sez: 'Let's Cut out 'My Dear' till we reach some Kind of a Basis of Understandin' of the Subject Under Discussun, your becomin' a Gentleman of Layshure. I long to be a Hollerin Zollerin Farmer an' we ain't just to easy Lifer. I never heard of win of 'em yit 'at Thrive off on his Dooties an' retired to Privet Life. It don't Run in the Trooth they is in this here Report which was Circlyatin' down to the Ampolous Ladies Aid Society when I dropped in this Afternoon.'"

"Constantine he realize 'they ain't reely no Trooth in it a Tail if you say so. I was jist comin' Home to tell you about it. Me an' Mister Venoozles was a Discussin' it an' he Tole me 'at he was in Reeserch of Letters from yer Cuzcent Jorge an' London an' from some of yer Rellytins in Petrograd an' from Rome an' Paris an' most evrywhere unanimous Of-ficer. Some Indoesment to lay down the Specter. Mister Venoozles tole me 'at they was Pretty Strong Indoesment an' he hadn't no Doubt 'at they'd Appeal to all Both of us.'"

"Well," sez Mister Constantine, "they was involved in a Good deal of Pettie Longwidge but in Breef they sez 'at it'd be best fer us to Git Out Peaceable'n to get Kicked Out. 'An' you ruther thought so too, you Strimp!' sez Missus Constantine, lookin' at him Skornful like."

"You Watch me," sez Missus Constantine, "you stay in the House an' I'll show you how I'll do it. I'll be a Privet Sitizen 'n to be a Workin' Up King this away all the Time. They got it in fer us anyhow. Some of 'em's got a Idee 'at yer Brother, but I sez 'at it'd be best fer us to Git Out Peaceable'n to get Kicked Out. 'An' you ruther thought so too, you Strimp!' sez Missus Constantine, lookin' at him Skornful like."

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LITTLE JAMES

Where the People
May Have Hearing

WHAT CHICK SAYS

(Continued)

"Gee, that's sure a tough experience, but I'm glad you're all right and are goin' to get well. But say, Chick, I didn't know that booze hurt you if you don't get pickled."

"You bet it does, Pete. Why, man, you ought to hear all the doc told me it does to a fellow. Got a few minutes? Sit down here, Pete, till I tell you a few things. Gosh, what a fool I've been, and what a lot of fool ideas I had. You know I didn't used to be hungry for breakfast till after I'd had a little whiskey down. Took it to get up an appetite, and thought I was getting a lot of health. Well, the reason I didn't have no appetite was because I'd tanned the inside of my stomach with booze, and this here appetizer was just makin' it worse. Solid ivory, eh?"

"Rather; but it's all news to me, Chick."

"Then I thought the dope helped me to earn a lot more money. I do peace work at the shop down here, you know. I felt darn sure I could't used to be hungry for breakfast till after I'd had a little whiskey down. Took it to get up an appetite, and thought I was getting a lot of health. Well, the reason I didn't have no appetite was because I'd tanned the inside of my stomach with booze, and this here appetizer was just makin' it worse. Solid ivory, eh?"

(Continued on Page Five)

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
OF MICHIGAN.

We, the undersigned, desiring to become incorporated under the provisions of Act No. 232, of the Public Acts of 1903, entitled "An Act to revise and consolidate the laws providing for the incorporation of manufacturing and mercantile companies or any union of the two, and for the incorporation of companies for carrying on any other lawful business, except such as are precluded from organization under this act by its express provisions, and to prescribe the powers and fix the duties and liabilities of such corporations," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, do hereby make, execute and adopt the following articles of association, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.
The name assumed by this association, and by which it shall be known, is The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan.

ARTICLE II.
The purpose or purposes of this corporation are as follows:
Buying, selling, repairing and dealing in any and all kinds of manufactured rubber goods and accessories.

ARTICLE III.
The principal place at which operations are to be conducted is at Detroit in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan.

ARTICLE IV.
The capital stock of the corporation hereby organized is the sum of Ten Thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.
The number of shares into which the capital stock is divided is One Hundred of the par value of One Hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE VI.
The amount of capital stock subscribed is the sum of Ten Thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VII.
The amount of said stock actually paid in at the date hereof is the sum of One Thousand dollars, or which amount all has been paid in cash.

ARTICLE VIII.
The office in the State of Michigan for the transaction of business shall be kept at Detroit, Michigan, and the principal office for the transaction of business shall be kept at Akron, Ohio.

ARTICLE IX.
The term of existence of this corporation is fixed at thirty years from the date hereof.

ARTICLE X.
The names of the stockholders, their respective residences and the number of shares of stock subscribed for by each are as follows:

Name. Residence. No. of Shares.

Herbert J. Morehead, Detroit, Michigan, (50) Fifty.

James V. Blake, Detroit, Michigan, (49) Forty-nine.

Henry E. Bodman, Detroit, Michigan, (1) One.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the parties hereby associating for the purpose of giving legal effect to these articles, hereunto sign our names, this Twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1916.

HERBERT J. MOREHEAD,
JAMES V. BLAKE,
HENRY E. BODMAN.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF WAYNE, ss.

On this Twenty-fifth day of February, 1916, before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared Herbert J. Morehead, James V. Blake and Henry E. Bodman, known to me to be the persons named in, and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged that they executed the same freely and for the intents and purposes therein mentioned.

JOSEPH J. O'BRIEN,
Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.
My commission expires Aug. 12th, 1916.

Recorded February 28th, 1916.
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY OF MICHIGAN CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO CHANGE NAME TO THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, B. G. Work, President, and C. B. Raymond, Secretary of The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, hereby certify that at a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company, duly called and held at the office of said Company in Akron, Ohio, on October 24, 1912, a resolution, of which the following is a true and full copy, as appears from the records of said Company, was unanimously adopted by the affirmative vote of the entire capital stock of said Company, to-wit:

RESOLVED, That Article I of the Articles of Association of this Company be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

"The name assumed by this association and by which it shall be known in law is THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the corporate seal of said corporation to be hereunto affixed this 24th day of October 1912, in duplicate.

B. G. WORK,
President of The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan.

(SEAL) C. B. RAYMOND,
Secretary of The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan.

STATE OF OHIO, ss.

On this 24th day of October, 1912, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared B. G. Work, the President, and C. B. Raymond, the Secretary of The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan, to me personally known and known to be such officers of said corporation, respectively, and the persons named in and who executed the foregoing instrument as such, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the intents and purposes therein mentioned, and said C. B. Raymond, being by me duly sworn, did say that the said B. G. Work is the President and he, said C. B. Raymond, is the Secretary of said corporation; that he knows the corporate seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is said corporate seal; that it was so affixed by authority and order of the stockholders of said corporation, and that they, as such officers, executed the foregoing instrument by the like order and authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Akron, Ohio, the day and year last above written.

(SEAL) P. W. LEAVITT,
Notary Public in and for Summit County, State of Ohio.

My commission expires May 20, 1914.
Recorded October 30th, 1912.

CERTIFICATE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO.

We, the undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, (formerly The B. F. Goodrich Company of Michigan), a corporation existing under the provisions of Act No. 232 of the Public Acts of 1903, do hereby certify as required by Section 2 of said Act.

That at a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation expressly called for the purpose of increasing its capital stock and held at the office of said Company on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1912, it was resolved by a vote of two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation that the capital stock of this Company be increased from Ten thousand dollars to Five hundred thousand dollars and that the Articles of Association relating to capital stock be and the same are amended so as to read as follows, viz:

The capital stock of the corporation hereby organized is the sum of Five Hundred thousand dollars.

The number of shares into which the capital stock is divided is five thousand, of the par value of One Hundred dollars each.

We Do Further Certify that the total amount of stock, including such increase, subscribed is Five hundred thousand dollars.

The total amount of stock, including such increase, actually paid in, is the sum of Five hundred thousand dollars, of which Four hundred ninety thousand dollars of the increase has been paid in cash, and none of the increase has been paid in other property.

It Was Further Resolved by the same vote that the value of and the price at which such increase of the capital shall be subscribed and paid for by the stockholders, be fixed at One hundred dollars per share and the time and manner of subscription and payment of such increased stock shall be as follows: On or before October 31, 1912, in cash, and the Directors of said corporation are authorized to sell at not less than the price so fixed, any part of such increase in capital stock not subscribed by the stockholders after they have had a reasonable opportunity to make subscription of their proportionate shares thereof, and the Directors

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fore may make provision for calling in and cancelling the old and issuing new certificates of stock.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed our names this 21st day of October, A. D. 1912.

B. G. WORK, President.
C. B. RAYMOND, Majority of Directors.
Recorded November 21st, 1912.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Coleman C. Vaughn, Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, and being the officer who, under the constitution and laws of said State, is duly constituted the keeper of the records of articles of incorporation of certain companies incorporated under the laws thereof, and the records of all papers relating to the creation of said incorporated companies, and empowered to authenticate exemplifications of the same, Do hereby Certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original record now in my official custody as Secretary of State, and found to be a true and correct transcript and the whole thereof of the Articles of Association

of THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,

the original of which was recorded in this office on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and ten, together with an amendment changing its name to

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY,

the original of which was recorded on the thirtieth day of October, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and twelve, and an amendment recorded on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and twelve. Said exemplification is in due form and made by me as the proper officer and is entitled to have full faith and credit given it in every court and office within the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixteen.

(SEAL) COLEMAN C. VAUGHN,
(Vic. I. R. Stamp) Secretary of State.
Cancelled. By GEO. L. LUSK,
Deputy Secretary of State.

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